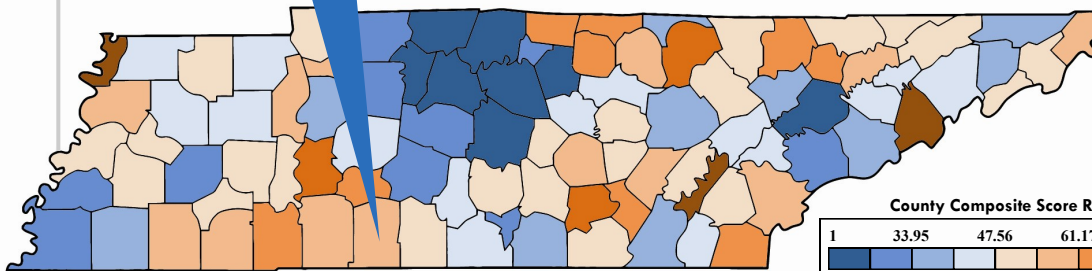


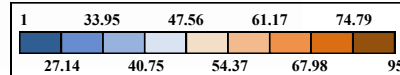
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: LAWRENCE COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 39,926	Pop. Density: 65/square mile	Seat of Government: Lawrenceburg	Largest City: Lawrenceburg
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Down from 71st

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Crockett	64	Employment and Earnings Composite	65.00	82 ▼
Haywood	65	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$24,724	86 ▼
Marion	66	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	71.69%	72 ▼
Decatur	67	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	65.4%	50 ▲
Wayne	68	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	8.7%	52 ▲
Monroe	69	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	32.7%	65 ▲
Benton	70	Economic Autonomy Composite	46.13	46 ▲
Warren	71	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	22.2%	62 ▲
Bledsoe	72	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	10.5%	72 ▲
Lawrence	73	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	76.3%	63 ▲
Dyer	74	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.29%	33 ▲
Overton	75	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.9%	65 ▼
Hardeman	76	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	19.5%	43 ▲
McNairy	77	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	38.0%	18 ▼
Grainger	78	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	5	13 ▲
Houston	79	County Overview: Lawrence County dropped two spots, to 73rd, due to a stark rise in uninsured women and weak income growth since 2000. Apart from these factors, Lawrence performed relatively well in most indicators when compared to its peers in the lower third of state rankings. Particularly of note, women have made academic gains throughout the spectrum of education, have a larger presence in both business management and ownership, and have entered the workforce in greater numbers without seeing significantly higher unemployment. Also, local women with children are especially impacted by poverty trends, but less so than in much of the state.		
Johnson	80			
Clay	81			
Polk	82			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

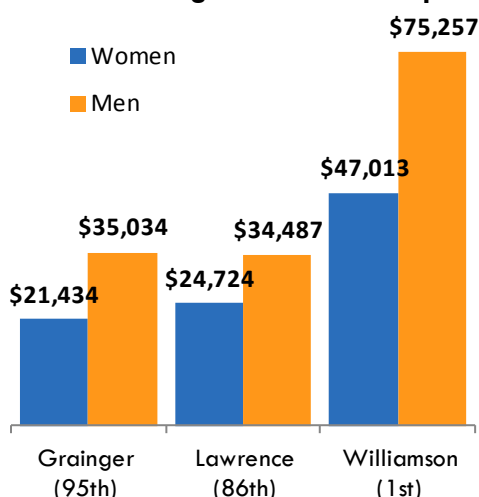
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Lawrence County

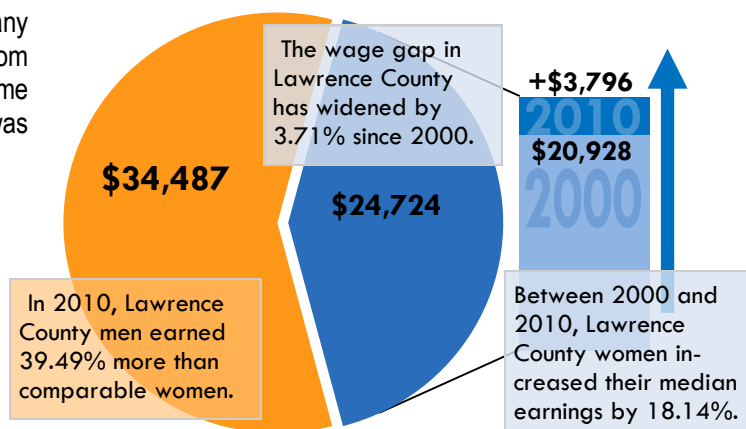
▼ Earnings

Lawrence County women have seen an anemic increase of 18.14 percent in median income since 2000. When compared to the faster growth of many other counties, women in Lawrence dropped from 52nd to 86th between 2000 and 2010. Local income growth also fell behind the rate of inflation, and was about 6 percent slower than male income growth.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



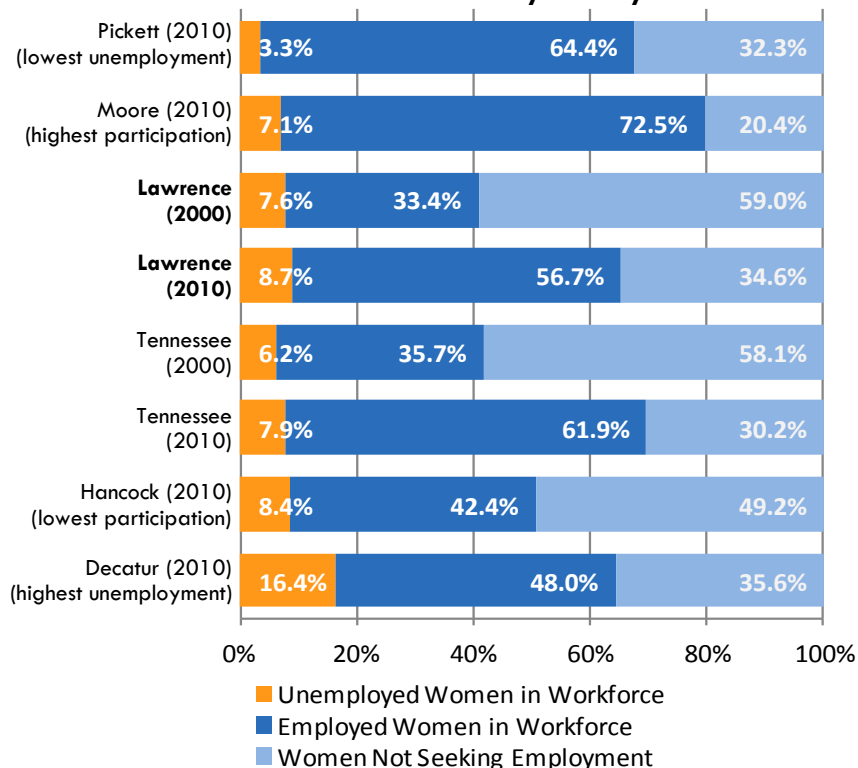
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Largely because women in Lawrence County lagged behind in income gains, the wage gap between genders has widened by 3.71 percent. As of 2010, local women earn only 71.69 percent of what their male counterparts receive and Lawrence fell in this indicator, from 25th to 72nd. This rate also compares poorly to the state estimate of 77 percent, and amounts to an estimated \$9,763 fewer dollars earned each year by women in Lawrence County.

▲ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Workforce participation among women in Lawrence County has improved by 24.4 percent since 2000. With 65.4 percent of local women either employed or searching for work, Lawrence improved 10 ranks, to 50th, in this category.

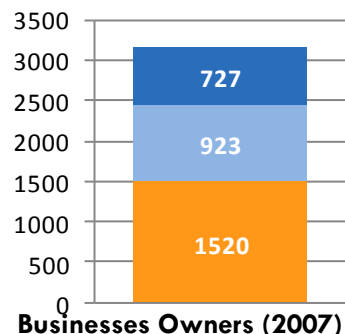
As of 2010, men are 14.2 percent more likely to participate in Lawrence's labor pool, and women with children under six are estimated to participate at a slightly higher rate of 67.2 percent.

Just as local participation rates have improved in statewide rankings, Lawrence County's female unemployment rate compares better in 2010 than in 2000. Though nearly a percent higher than estimates for Tennessee women as a whole, Lawrence's rate of 8.7 percent ranked 52nd in the state, rising from 77th.

It is estimated that 8.1 percent of men and 13.8 percent of women with young children are seeking work.

The Status of Women in: Lawrence County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Following a rise of just under ten percentage points, women now hold 32.7 percent of all managerial positions in Lawrence County, and were ranked 65th in the state in 2010 (up 20 spots from 2000). With just under one-third of managers being women, Lawrence does fall behind the statewide rate of 36 percent.

Similar to hiring trends, Lawrence women now own a larger share of local businesses than they did in 2000. According to figures from 2007, women solely own roughly 22.2 percent of all local firms (ranked 62nd), and own at least a partial stake in 52 percent.

Women At Work

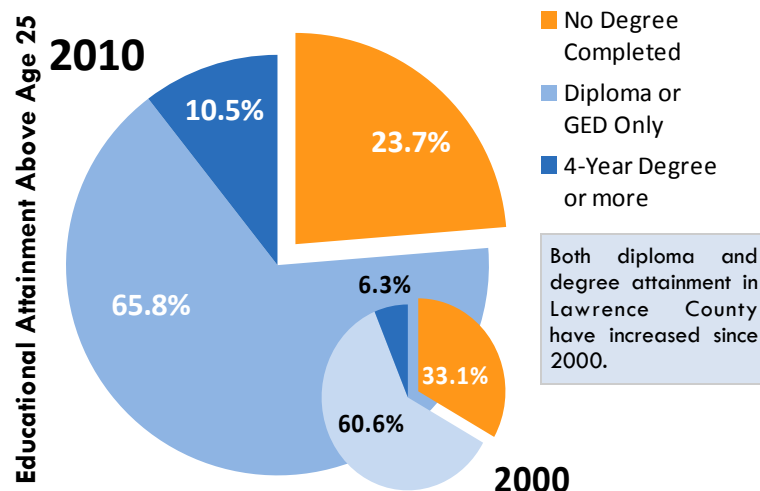
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Lawrence County grew from 22.9% to 32.7% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Lawrence also increased, from 17.8% to 22.2% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Academic indicators have improved across the board for Lawrence women since 2000, but the county continues to rank in the lower half of the state in degree and diploma attainment.

The number of women holding four year degrees, has increased by 4.2 percent, resulting in a bump to 72nd, but trails the state rate by 7.8 percent.

Similarly, 9.4 percent more women hold diplomas in the county (now 76.3 percent), but the county moved up only one rank, to 63rd, and is 7.1 percent lower than the state mark.

Notably, dropout rates have fallen to 0.29 percent, and improved from 90th to 33rd in the state; representing the largest improvement in this group.

Living

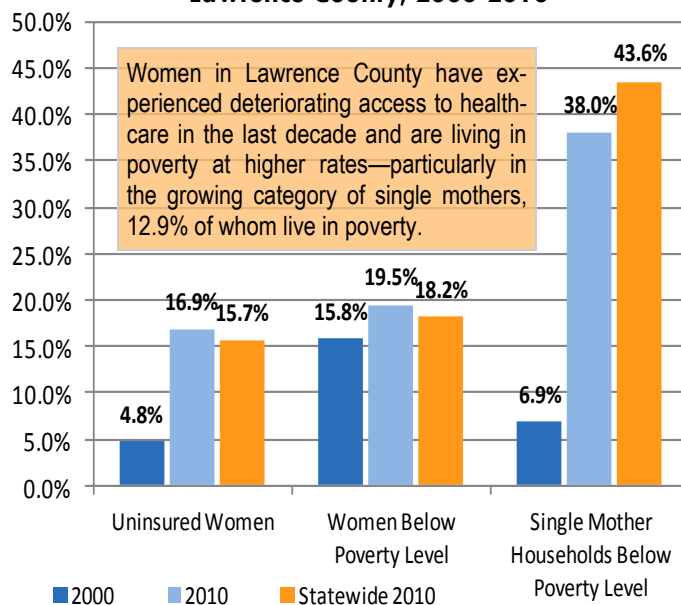
Since 2000, women in Lawrence have endured diminishing health care access and growing rates of poverty.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in six were uninsured in 2010, more than tripling the rate from 2000. As a result, local women were 1.2 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, and Lawrence fell from 12th to 65th in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women has grown at a slower rate, increasing 3.7 percent between 2000 and 2010. Lawrence also outpaced this state rate in 2010, by 1.3 percent. Despite this, the county improved five spots in relative rankings, to 43rd.

Single mothers were much more acutely affected by statewide trends and were more than five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. At a rate of 38 percent, single mothers are also twice times as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Tennessee, but the local figure remains 5.6 percent below the rate for single mothers statewide, resulting in a modest decrease in rank, from 14th to 18th.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Lawrence County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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